

FIG. 2

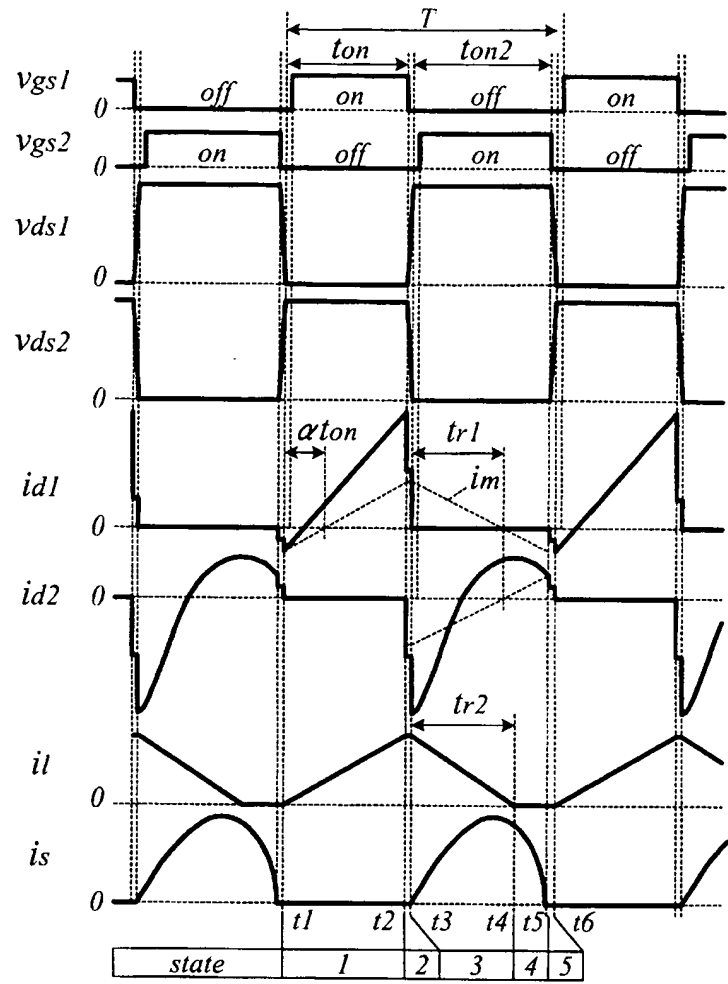


FIG. 3

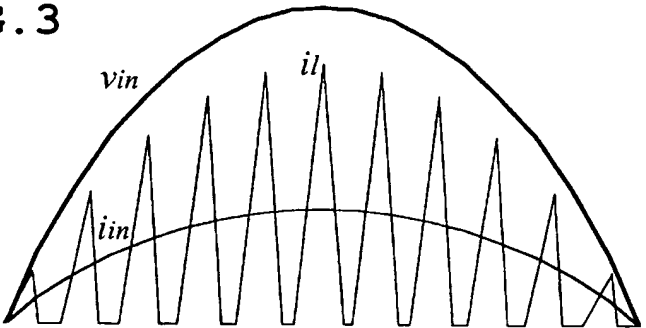


FIG. 4

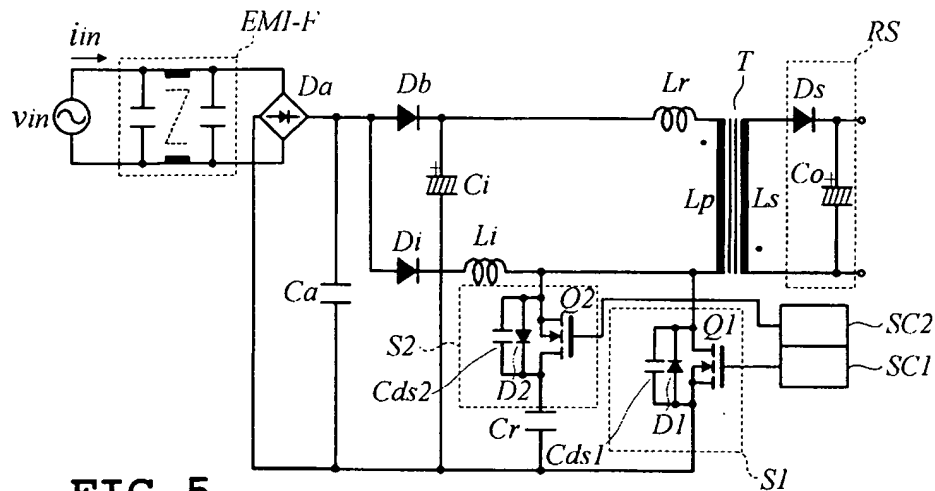


FIG. 5

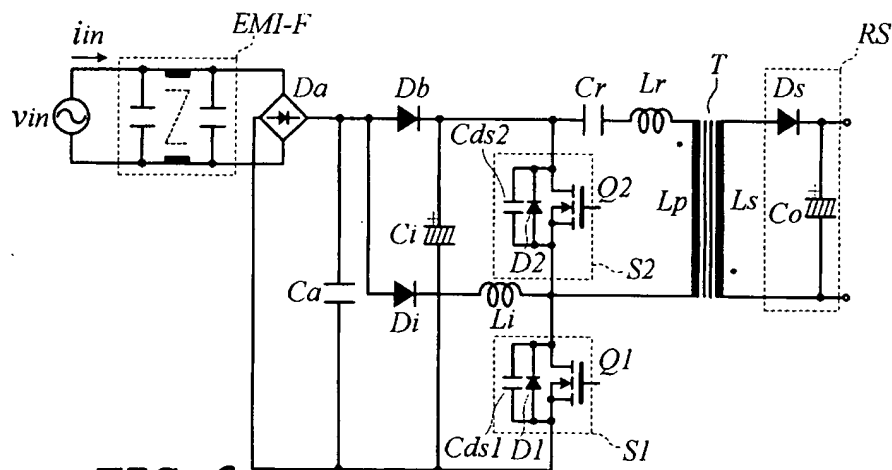


FIG. 6

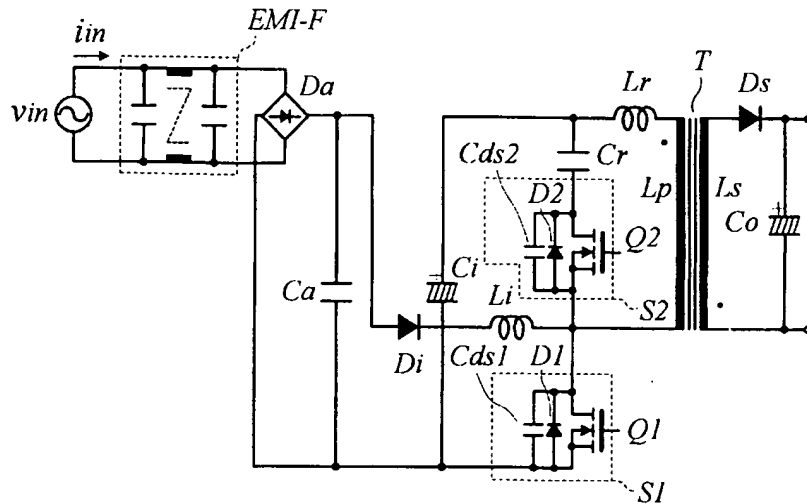


FIG. 7

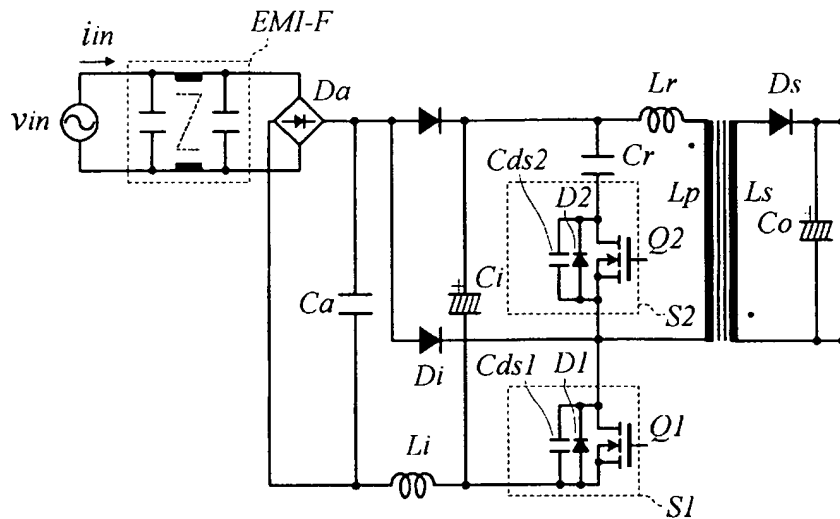


FIG. 8

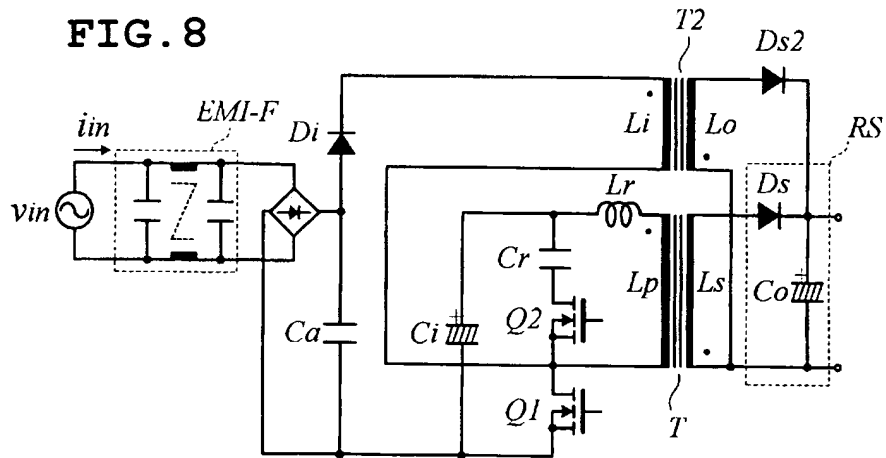


FIG. 9

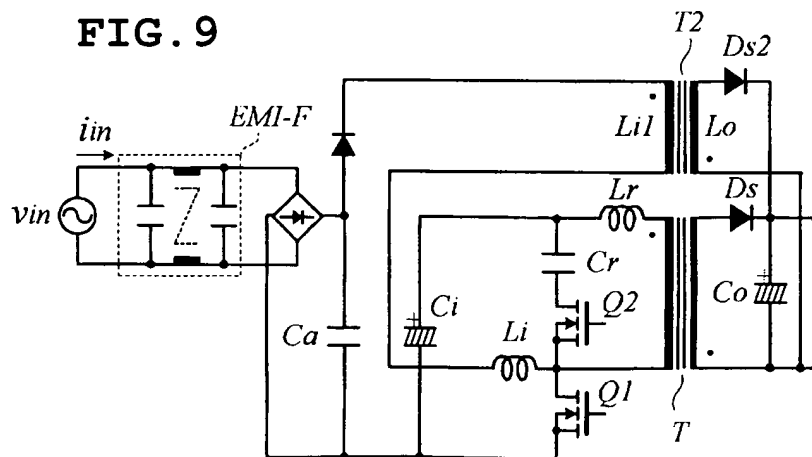


FIG. 10

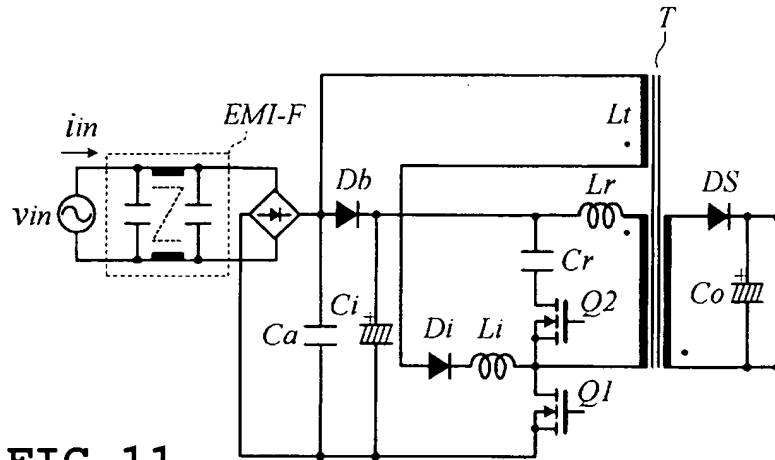


FIG. 11

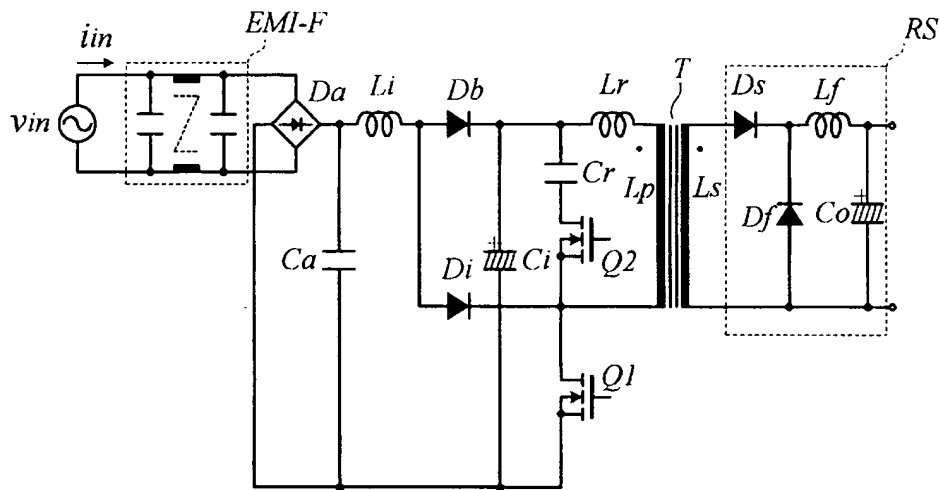
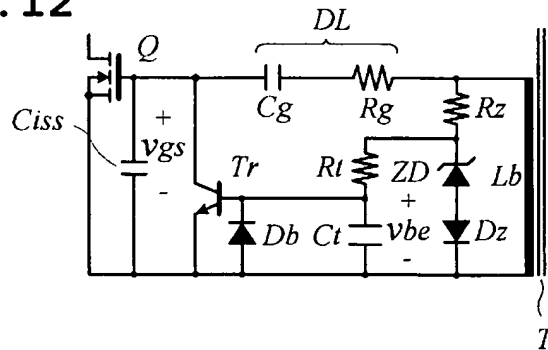


FIG. 12



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FIG. 13
 PRIOR ART

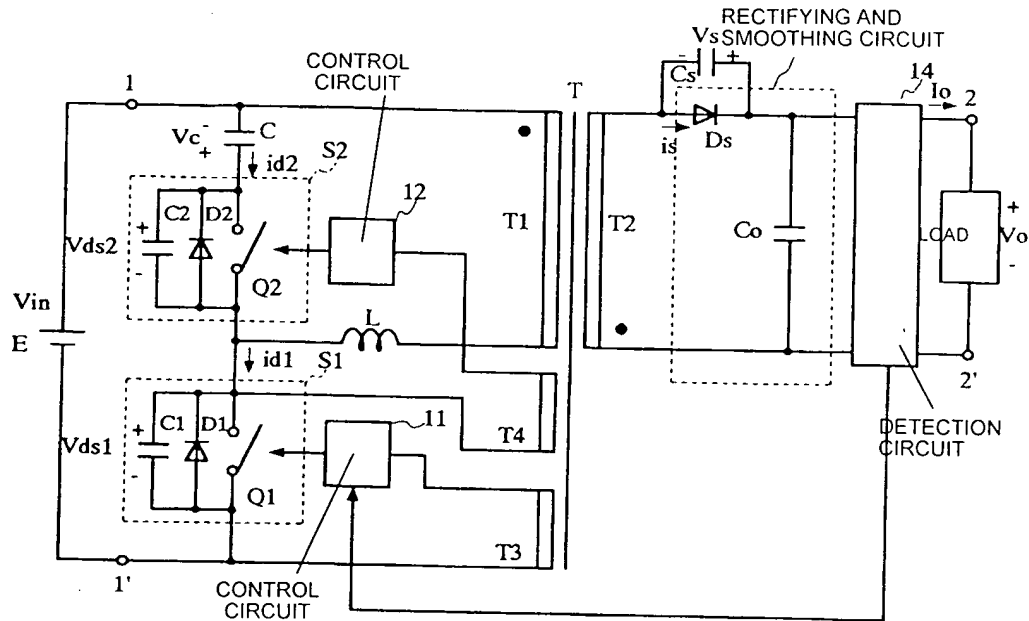
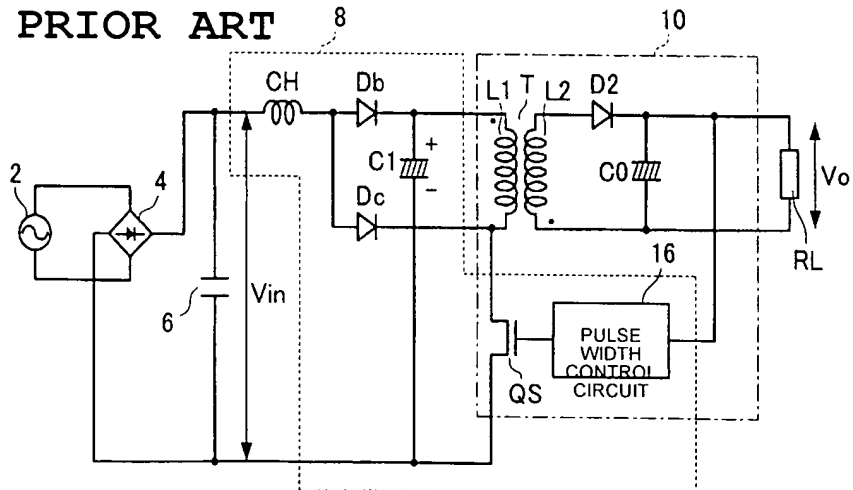


FIG. 14
 PRIOR ART



The diagram shows a power supply circuit. It starts with an input transformer (1) connected to a bridge rectifier (2). The output of the rectifier is connected to an inductor (20) in series with a capacitor (3). The inductor has current I_i and voltage V_L across it. The capacitor has voltage E_3 across it. The output of the capacitor is connected to a MOSFET (6) through a diode (7). The MOSFET's gate is connected to a feedback loop consisting of a resistor (4) and a block (11). The MOSFET's drain is connected to the primary winding (51) of a transformer (5) with turns ratio $n:1$. The secondary winding (52) is connected to a diode (8) in series with a capacitor (9). The output voltage E_0 is taken across the capacitor (9). The MOSFET's source is connected to ground (10') and has a voltage V_{DS} across it. The feedback loop (11) also receives input from the output voltage E_0 .